

MUSSOLINI'S LAST-MINUTE INTERVENTION

COMMONS TOLD OF NEW PLAN FOR EUROPE'S PEACE

Both Houses of Parliament were surprised last night after hours of anxious waiting to hear that there is still a possibility that war may be averted.

Signor Mussolini has intervened and, while using his influence to deter Herr Hitler from carrying out his present drastic plans, he proposes that an international conference be called to settle the points of difference at present disputed.

After the House of Commons met, the Premier's statement, it was announced, would not be made till later. Finally, late in the evening, Lord Halifax in the House of Lords and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons made simultaneous and identical speeches.

A further meeting of the House is called for noon to-day when an announcement will be made.

In Berlin the British and French Ambassadors handed the British and French demarches to the German Foreign Office, and were told that the letters would be given to Herr Hitler; while it was generally believed that a written reply to them was to be expected during the course of the afternoon, to be immediately telegraphed to London. That reply had not been received in Paris or London up to 1.30 a.m., Hongkong time.

While Germany has declared that because she has not declared war therefore no state of war exists, the Polish Ambassador in Berlin has left the city, and European countries generally are mobilising and taking every step necessary as in time of war. Britain and France are fully prepared, and France now has six and a half million men under arms, while Paris is typical of every city throughout the country—with almost every vehicle being used to transport troops or officers to railheads or families to the relative safety of the countryside.

In London everything is ready for war and a complete blackout was staged on Friday night as a precautionary measure. Other precautionary measures have been taken to cover practically every contingency, such measures ranging from the evacuation of 400,000 schoolchildren from the city and the passing of bills giving the Government immense power to conscript manpower and control over huge war funds, to the killing of dangerous reptiles in the London Zoological Gardens to ensure that during an air raid they would not escape and become a menace to the population.

Peace Proposals

London, Sept. 3. After hours of anxious strain, during which no information regarding Hitler's reply to the British and French ultimatums was forthcoming, it was dramatically announced in both Houses that Mussolini had intervened and is seeking to persuade Hitler to withdraw his troops from Poland.

Lord Halifax stated that France and Britain were holding a consultation as to the time limit to be fixed in the matter has been forthcoming, beyond the long delay in replying to the ultimatums.

Lord Halifax rose in the House of Lords at 7.40 p.m. to make his long-awaited statement on the international situation. He started by saying that no reply had been received to the warning message given Hitler. It was possible, he said, that the delay was due to proposals by Italy that hostilities cease and an international conference be held between Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland.

The British Government appreciated this offer, but it was not possible to confer while Poland was being invaded and her towns bombed, and when Danzig had been taken by force. Britain was bound to wait until German troops were withdrawn from Poland, and Britain was in communication with France on the question as to whether a limit of time is necessary for German withdrawals.

"If Germany agreed to withdraw, we are willing to consider the question the same as before. The way is open for discussion between Germany and Poland, on the understanding that any settlement would safeguard Poland's vital interests and had an international guarantee. If Germany and Poland wished other powers to join in a conference, Britain would agree," he said.

"We could not recognise the seizure of Danzig or the effect given by the Reich, because the final step of the one-sided repudiation of international instruments and the status of Danzig could be modified only by negotiations."

Later Mr. Chamberlain made an identical statement in the House of Commons.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood said there was a growing feeling in quarters that the incessant strain would have to end soon, and the sooner the better. "If we march," he said, "I hope we march in complete unity and with France."

He had been much disturbed by the German act of aggression, he said.

Mr. Greenwood referred to the Anglo-Polish Agreement as one of the most important of modern times, and said that its application should be automatic. There might be reason why there had been no instant action, and the delay might be justified, but there was anxiety on both sides of the House.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Greenwood, said he shared his disgust at the manoeuvres which were going on. The Government was in a difficult situation, but he was certain he would be able to make a statement to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until noon on Sunday.—*Reuter.*

Conflicting Opinions

London, Sept. 3. The Cabinet is scheduled to consider any German communique this morning prior to the session of Parliament.

There are conflicting opinions as to whether the Government will attempt to make further communication with Germany.

The Daily Mail diplomatic correspondent predicts that in the event of the Cabinet being confronted with a negative rejection, it will send a flat ultimatum to Germany. Other morning newspapers consider Friday's

for half an hour.—*Reuter.*

Ultimatum Made

Berlin, Sept. 2. The British and French Ambassadors Sir Neville Henderson and M. Coulondre, have visited the German Foreign Office and presented similar demarches demanding the immediate withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

Both Ambassadors are still in Berlin but are likely to leave to-day.—*United Press.*

Official Comment

Berlin, Sept. 3. D.N.B. the official German News Agency issued a statement this morning in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons.

The statement boasts that Germany is ready "to wage a ten year war against Britain."

"England's policy in recent months leaves no doubt but that she does not shrink from the consequences of a European conflagration," the statement adds.—*United Press.*

No Reply Received

London, Sept. 2. A diplomatic correspondent understands that no reply had been received to Sir Neville Henderson's communication yesterday, up to 11 o'clock this morning.—*Reuter.*

Demarches Presented

London, Sept. 2. The French Ambassador in Berlin saw Herr von Ribbentrop at 10 o'clock last night to deliver the French Government's communication regarding the cessation of hostilities.

Herr von Ribbentrop denied that Germany was guilty of aggression and said that he will report the French demarche to Hitler.

Sir Neville Henderson received a reply.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Reply Expected

Berlin, Sept. 2. The British and French Ambassadors, who had made a demarche last evening with the Reich Government in accordance with the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, will receive in the course of to-day the reply to that demarche in the form of a letter, it is learned from well-informed quarters.—*Trans-Ocean.*

SHANGHAI MEETING

"National" Movement Elects Presidium

Chungking, Sept. 1. It is now learned that during Wang Ching-wei's "National Congress" in Shanghai, the five members of the presidium were Wang Ching-wei himself, Chou Fu-hai, Chu Min-yi, Yang Kwei-yi, and Chiao Yin.—*Central News.*

Shanghai Loyalty

Chungking, Sept. 2. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has received a telegram from the Federation of Public Organizations in Shanghai reaffirming their unwavering support to the National Government.

The dispatch bitterly denounces Wang Ching-wei and his underlings, declaring that whatever they do or say will never avert the grim determination of the people in Shanghai in support of the present resistance.—*Central News.*

Journalists Celebrate

Kunming, Sept. 2. Journalists' Day was observed at a meeting here yesterday, when it was decided to send telegrams to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Lung Yun and the Yunnan troops at the front conveying respects to them and to issue a message denouncing Wang Ching-wei, the expelled Kuomintang leader, for his conspiracy against the State.—*Central News.*

Papers Suspended

Chungking, Sept. 2. The Eastern Times, a Chinese daily in Shanghai, suspended publication yesterday, states a Shanghai dispatch.

The International Evening Post, a Chinese paper, there financed by Wang Ching-wei, also suspended publication on Thursday.—*Central News.*

Hongkong Men Meet

More than 100 Chinese newspapermen in Hongkong celebrated Journalists' Day on Friday at a dinner party at the St. Francis Hotel.

Among those present were Mr. Chang I-lin, former chief secretary to President Yuan Shih-kai and now member of the People's Political Council, and a representative of General Wu Te-chen.

Resolutions passed included the despatch of a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, paying him respects, and of a circular telegram denouncing the Chinese newspapers and newspapermen working for the Japanese.—*Central News.*

Loyalty Of Kiangsi

Kian, Kiangsi, Sept. 2. A mass meeting was held yesterday at Kian in denounce Wang Ching-wei and his underlings.

The meeting decided to send a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek paying respects for his leadership in the war of resistance and to issue a circular telegram denouncing Wang Ching-wei.

Similar mass meetings were held simultaneously in various Kiangsi districts.—*Central News.*

Slovakian Protest

WARSAW, Sept. 2. (*Reuter Bulletin*).—The Slovak Minister at Warsaw has protested against the German occupation of Slovakia.

"In the name of the Slovak people," he said, "I protest against the brutal disarming of the Slovak army, the occupation of Slovakia, the occupation of Slovakia as a base for warlike action against Poland."

"The Slovak Government and people will never associate themselves with the Third Reich. The Slovak people will work to regain their freedom and decide their own destiny."

Flood Rises Again

Waters Reach Almost Pre-typhoon Level

Chungking, Sept. 2. The flood in Tientsin which dropped about five inches in the last few days, registered a rise of half an inch yesterday, according to a Tientsin message.

Thousands of able-bodied Chinese male refugees have been recruited by the Manchuria Labour Association and are being sent to Manchuria to work in mines.—*Central News.*

Germans Grow Nervous

Tientsin, Sept. 2. With the commencement of hostilities in Europe, the Germans have voluntarily ceased flying the swastika flag.—*United Press.*

Flood Waters Return

Tientsin, Sept. 1. With the passing of the typhoon the flood waters have returned almost to their old level, forcing the American Consulate to move its offices to the Leopold Building, the highest building in town.—*United Press.*

Rescue Ship Sent

The s.s. Kaiping of the Kailan Mining Administration has been ordered from Shanghai to proceed to Tientsin to evacuate refugees from the flood-ridden northern city, the North-China Daily News reports.

Instructions were for the vessel to remain at Taku Bar if the Haiho had silted up so much as to prevent navigation.

Originally, the K.M.A. ship was scheduled to sail from Shanghai for Chinwangtao. Quite a number of persons, vacationists bound for Peking, had booked passage on the Kaiping from Shanghai, but these bookings were all cancelled.

Although no particulars were received it is safe to presume that the reason for the sudden change in schedule was to evacuate women and children, endangered by rising waters, from Tientsin. The Kaiping was chosen because she is so constructed that she can navigate in shallow water and therefore might be able to proceed right upriver to the stricken city.

Editor Mourned

Chungking, Sept. 2. The Central Publicity Department has telegraphed the family of Mr. Chu Hsing-kung, editor of the Ta Mei Wan Pao in Shanghai, who was assassinated by pro-Wang Ching-wei terrorists on August 30, conveying its deep felt condolences.

The Central Publicity Department has also remitted a sum of \$1,000 for funeral expenses of Mr. Chu, who died poor.

Mr. Chu, it is revealed, was neither a member of the Kuomintang nor a Communist. Since his death, his family has received many large and small donations, ranging from \$500 to \$1, from his admirers, for the upkeep of his children.—*Central News.*

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AIR RAIDS ON POLAND ALMOST CONTINUOUS

Fragmentary reports of the German attack on Poland indicate that the invaders carried out bombing over all the principal cities and military objectives and their communications claim that progress has been made on the three fronts east, west and south of the Corridor.

Gdynia, Poland's only port, has been bombed and bombarded while Warsaw, the capital, has been raided repeatedly with unassessed damage and casualties.

The Poles have charged the Germans with indiscriminate air attacks on civilians and open towns. This charge has been refuted by the German Army. All parties have expressed agreement with President Roosevelt's plea that such warfare will be avoided provided observance is reciprocal.

It is also charged against the Germans that they have used poison gas and incendiary bombs. The Reich Army reports pays tribute to the enthusiasm of its air arm and says its planes dominated aerial combat.

On the Polish side it is claimed that the German attacks have been repelled and the defence lines have been maintained. The morale of the population is good. Reports that the Poles had invaded German Upper Silesia are denied by Warsaw.

Berlin, Sept. 2. The headquarters of the German armed forces made the following announcement on Friday afternoon: "In course of German operations from bases in Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia the expected initial successes on all fronts were obtained."

"Troops advancing across the mountains from south reached the line Neumark-Sucha. The river of Olsa was crossed near Teschen to the south of Mährisch-Ostau."

"South of the industrial area our troops are advancing along the line parallel with Katowitz while the troops from Silesia are advancing north of Czenstochau in the direction of that town."

"In the Corridor our troops are approaching the river Brabe and have reached the river Netze at Nakel. Fighting is going on in the immediate neighbourhood of Graudenz. Forces from East Prussia are engaged in a struggle far within Polish territory."

"The German air force undertook a number of vigorous actions on Friday in course of which the military installations on numerous Polish aerodromes including those at Radziejow, Putzig, Gredzin, Posen, Plock, Lodz, Tomaszow, Radom, Ruda, Katowitz, Cracow, Lemberg, Brest and Teresopol were attacked and destroyed."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Advanced on All Fronts. Berlin, Sept. 2. An official communique issued at noon to-day declares that the German forces continue to advance on all fronts.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Effective Resistance. Paris, Sept. 2. The Polish Trans-Continental has received a report from Warsaw through London that the German army resumed the attack at dawn to-day. They were in the same general positions as on Friday. The Polish army was resisting effectively.—*United Press.*

Germans Capture Towns. Berlin, Sept. 2. An army communique states that German troops have occupied Teschen, also Klobuck, north-west of Czechochow, Wieruszow, east of Kienin, and Schilberg.—*United Press.*

German Troops Held Up. London, Sept. 2. The correspondent at Warsaw authoritatively confirms that fighting is confined to the border without extension so far as the Polish front is concerned.

Large Polish units are carrying out a heavy push in Silesia next to the south-east corner of East Prussia. The weakest are in the Corridor. Gdynia was bombed practically all day. The casualties which have not been estimated are said to be heavy.—*United Press.*

Official News Issued. London, Sept. 2. According to the official Polish News Agency, seven German tanks have been destroyed and a large number of prisoners taken.

Three attacks in the Danzig region were repulsed by the Polish troops. Sixteen German planes have been shot down and two Polish planes lost. The general offensive from East Prussia has been repulsed and the Poles are holding their positions everywhere.

Up to this morning 94 German raids were carried out in various parts of the country. As a result of these raids a number have been seriously wounded, the civilian victims being large.

In the first air raid on Warsaw 41 German planes took part. They met accurate and intensive anti-aircraft fire. One low-flying bomber, dived down and dropped a number of high explosive or incendiary bombs. Another bomber was shot down in flames and its four inmates made prisoners.

Polish refugees from Danzig are to form a Danzig brigade to fight the Nazis. Polish refugee committees have been set up at four different centres.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Official Reports. Warsaw, Sept. 2. A communique states that three attacks in Westerplatte near Danzig were repulsed.

An evacuation train near Kutnam was machine-gunned and bombed. The Catholic Church at Grohne, 150 miles north-east of Warsaw, was damaged in a severe air action. Gdynia and 17 other towns besides Warsaw were bombed.

Sixteen German planes were shot down and two Polish planes were lost. The bearing of the Warsaw civilians during the first trying day has been exemplary and resolute calm prevailed during the day.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland according to a Havas agency message.—*Reuter.*

Two Mass Attacks. Warsaw, Sept. 2. The main German attack was launched from East Prussia between Zielowka and Woinitz.

German planes attacked in two waves. The first bombed Kurat, Gdynia, Thorn, Bialystok, Grodno, Dzhive and Bydgoszcz, and the second bombed Warsaw, Cracow, Katowice and Czenstochow.—*Reuter.*

Air Battles Over Warsaw. Warsaw, Sept. 2. The city was treated to the first air spectacle at 5 p.m. yesterday when three twin-motored planes from a larger formation which carried out the day's fourth raid, scudded below the clouds in a perfect wide movement over the centre of the city.

Bursts of shrapnel from the anti-aircraft guns showed up black against the white clouds. Two pursuit planes, frantically followed and, overtaking one of the raiders, began to fire against the bombers as the group disappeared in the mist.

Sirens screamed and anti-aircraft guns were fired when the seventh alarm was given. The Polish fighters roared across the city in a westward direction in order to give battle to the invaders. The anti-aircraft fire was excellent.—*United Press.*

Many Civilians Killed. Amsterdam, Sept. 2. A Polish Telegraph Agency message from Warsaw reported that till this morning there has been about 94 air raids on Polish towns and villages.

One hundred and thirty persons have been killed, of which only 12 were soldiers, the rest being mostly women and children. A large number have been seriously wounded.

The Agency adds that the hospital at Wehlin was heavily bombed, causing big fires.—*Reuter.*

Germany Declares Intentions. Berlin, Sept. 2. It is announced in Berlin that Germany has not declared war, and therefore the present situation does not constitute a state of war.

There is no intention to bring about a complete change in Poland. Germany merely wishes to "rectify" the eastern frontier.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Evacuation Train Bombed. London, Sept. 3. The Polish Embassy in London in a statement alleged that a train evacuating women and children from Warsaw this morning was bombed by German planes near Kutno, 60 miles west of Warsaw, resulting in many killed and wounded.

At dawn to-day the Germans bombed Puch, in the Bay of Danzig, then the Cities of Radom, Modlin, Pultusk, Kobryn, Warsaw and Derazow. The raids extended to many cities in Central Poland and there were many civilian victims.

A communique issued states that German armed forces began hostilities a few hours after the Polish Ambassador informed the German Government of the Polish Government's attitude of goodwill towards the efforts of the British Government aiming at the maintenance of peace, and adds that this aggression is unparalleled in its brutality and will meet with the firm will of the whole Polish nation, which will defend its liberty, rights and honour to the end.—*Reuter.*

NAVY JOINS BATTLE. Berlin, Sept. 2. A German communique states: Part of the German naval forces have taken up positions at the entrance to the bay of Danzig to protect the Baltic Sea.

The training ship Schleswig-Holstein which is at Danzig, was ordered to the entrance to the port of Danzig, opened fire on the Westerplatte occupied by the Poles while the naval port at Gdynia was bombed by the air force.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Naval Reinforcements. Helsinki, Sept. 2. According to unconfirmed reports, the German fleet is bombarding Gdynia.—*Reuter.*

Poles Not Over Germany. Warsaw, Sept. 2. The authorities say that the Poles have not yet bombed the German side of the frontier.

Military reports state that the Poles repulsed the Germans at one point in Mlawa and Tetchen.

It is reported that the Polish attacks in Danzig, where the German troops entrenched themselves three days ago, have progressed considerably and it is still un-

DEATH OF JAPANESE PRESSMAN

President Of The Domei Agency

Tokyo, Sept. 2. One of the most prominent figures in modern journalism in Japan has been removed with the death to-day of Yukiichi Iwanaga, President of Domei News Agency, who became a member of the House of Peers last year. He died at Karuizawa at 9.17 a.m. from heart failure.

The late Mr. Iwanaga was 50 years of age. He was the son of the late Baron Sensai Nagayo and was related to several great Japanese families, notably the Matsukatas. He was a very close friend to Prince Konoye, President of the Privy Council, who formerly was Prime Minister. Prince Konoye is known to have consulted him unofficially on many occasions and to have laid great store on his advice.

Educated at the Kyoto Imperial University, Mr. Iwanaga started his career with the South Manchurian Railway and later turned to journalism. He was very popular with foreign newspapermen in the Japanese capital and took great pride in regarding himself as "Father of the Domei family" as he was called by the correspondents at the headquarters in the Domei Building in Tokyo.—*Reuter.*

Amalgamation Recalled. Tokyo, Sept. 2. Japan to-day lost the founder of the national news agency in the death of Mr. Yukiichi Iwanaga.

Mr. Iwanaga started his career as a staff-member of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Later he joined the service of the Board of Government Railways, the predecessor of the railway ministry. He was promoted to the Chief Secretary of the Board of Railways in 1917.

He resigned from the Government office in 1918 and toured Europe and America. In 1923, he established the Kokuai News Agency which later developed into the Shimbun Rengo, or Associated Press of Japan.

In 1926, when the Shimbun Rengo was amalgamated with the Nippon Denpo Tsushin Sha (Japan Telegraph News Agency) and the only national news agency of Japan, Domei, Tsushin Sha, was founded, Mr. Iwanaga was elected President.

confirmed whether the positions have been occupied. It is stated that Gdynia harbour suffered serious damage in the afternoon raid.

Some 60 to 70 people were killed by the bombing of Luou.—*United Press.*

Railway Station Escapes. Berlin, Sept. 2. The Official German News Agency to-day stated that the railway station at Beuthen was bombed by Polish aircraft at 11.30 a.m.

The statement said five or six shots of 75 millimetre calibre detonated in a clump of trees without causing damage.

It was announced that a Polish airplane unloaded six bombs on a railway settlement in Hohenindener Strasse, in the suburbs of Preiskretscham.

Some damage was done to unimportant property.—*United Press.*

Categorical Denials. Tokyo, Sept. 2. The spokesman of the Polish Embassy issued a categorical denial of the Press reports that Poles invaded German territory.—*Domei.*

CIVILIANS BOMBED. Warsaw, Sept. 2. An official communique has been issued charging that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge to spare civilians. German planes yesterday bombed Warsaw, Radom, Pultusk, Kobryn, Modlin and Cracow.

Many civilians have been killed, including women and children aboard an evacuation train.—*United Press.*

Germans Refute Charges. Berlin, Sept. 2. An official statement challenges Polish charges that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge to spare civilians. German planes yesterday bombed Warsaw, Radom, Pultusk, Kobryn, Modlin and Cracow.

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Conflicting Claims Of Successes Made By Both Warsaw And Berlin STUBBORN POLISH RESISTANCE AS BATTLES INCREASE IN INTENSITY

France Hears Messages From Lebrun & Daladier

"GERMANY HAS BRUTALLY ATTACKED POLAND"

Commons Agitated PREMIER INSISTS— NO WEAKENING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, and Lord Halifax in the House of Lords to-day said Britain is consulting France regarding a second ultimatum to Germany to withdraw her troops from Germany.

In their five minute speeches both statesmen revealed that Mussolini is taking a leading part in eleven hours attempts to save a general European war.

They said Mussolini has proposed that hostilities should cease and that a Five-Power Conference should be called to discuss the situation.

"I Should Be Horrified"
Replying to a protest from Mr. Arthur Greenwood against the delay in adding Poland, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I should be horrified if the House thought for one moment that my statement betrayed the slightest weakening in either the British or French governments' attitude which they have already taken."

He said it was difficult for Britain to synchronise their action with their allies by telegram.

"I am greatly disturbed. An act of aggression occurred 38 hours ago," said Mr. Greenwood. "The moment it took place one of the most important treaties in modern times automatically came into operation. There may be reasons why instant action was not taken."

Sir Archibald Sinclair added that Parliament would not tolerate any delay in fulfilling Britain's obligations.

Greatest Concern
"Any delay may have been justified," Mr. Greenwood persisted. "But many of us view with the greatest concern the fact that hours went by and then to-day came the news that the bombing operation had been intensified. I wonder how long we are prepared to vacillate at a time when Britain, all that Britain stands for, and human civilisation are in peril."

Greenwood Perturbed
London, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting Leader of the Opposition, said that he was perturbed by the Premier's statement.

He would have preferred it if the Premier had said that he was definitely to-night whether it was peace or war.

"At the moment we look like weakening. The dictators know that we are beaten."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Leader, said the Parliament would not tolerate delay in the fulfilment of honourable engagements.

Consideration of the Conference proposal had caused no delay in the German advance.

"Parliament," he said, "feels that a reply must be demanded unless the advance is promptly stopped."

The Premier replying, said that he distrusted manoeuvres of this kind. The Government was in a somewhat difficult position. He supposed that there must be difficulty with allies having to communicate with one another by telephone to synchronise their actions as quickly as those in the same room.

He would have been very glad if it had been possible to say now that the French and ourselves agreed to make the shortest possible time limit, when action should be taken by both.

Waiting For French Reply
"It is very possible," he said, "that we may receive a reply from the French Government in the course of the next few hours."

He felt certain that he could make a definite statement to the House to-morrow. He was the last man to neglect every serious opportunity of avoiding a great catastrophe of war, even at the last moment, but he confessed that in the present case he would have to be convinced of good faith on either side in any action they undertook before he could regard the proposition that had been made as one which could expect a reasonable chance of successful issue.

"I anticipate," he said, "only one answer that I can give the House. I hope myself that the issue will be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, so that we may know where we are. I trust that the House realises the position. I have tried to put. Will you believe me that I speak in complete good faith, and will not prolong the discussion which might make our position more embarrassing than it is."

PARIS, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The Senate met this afternoon to hear the message of Mr. Lebrun President of the Republic, and a ministerial declaration identical with that of M. Daladier's in the Chamber.

After a brief suspension the Senate unanimously voted the Credits Bill, already approved by the Chamber.

M. Daladier, speaking this time in the Senate, declared that France will continue her efforts for peace, on condition that Poland's frontiers were restored in their integrity, but she will not permit a hegemony over Europe.

Daladier's Speech
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Sept. 2 (UP).—The tremendous words of M. Daladier's speech, both before and after his speech, show that the unanimity of the Chamber is behind the Premier, particularly when aid is required against the Reichwehrs attack and the "new move towards Hitlerian domination of Europe."

M. Lebrun transmitted a message to the Chamber through M. Daladier, in which he said that Poland, causing a state of war which nothing justifies, France and England did everything humanly possible to prevent this, but it was in vain. The worst possibility of war in their hands at this hour, listen to the voice of universal confidence which is addressing them. He saluted the French armed forces as an "expression of unanimous confidence of the nation."

Will Enforce Commitments
M. Daladier's speech reviewed all the diplomatic moves and told the nature of the demands which they said that Great Britain and France would unhesitatingly enforce their commitments unless Germany suspends operations promptly.

He said that not only French honour but her vital interests were at stake if she did not fulfil her pledges. She would be hated and discredited throughout the world and would later find herself alone to face the most terrible attacks.

"Our duty is to do away with all violence, for good. France accepts the supreme sacrifice if necessary. This is the first time that so many spiritual peaceful forces in the world have come forth to save peace," he declared.

"It Is A Lie"
With references to President Roosevelt's message, he proclaimed the action. Referring to the German radio statement that the Poles had already refused the German terms, he said: "It is a lie, Poland never received those propositions."

He said that Herr von Ribbentrop never communicated the proposals to the Polish Ambassador, M. Lipski, claiming that M. Lipski was not a plenipotentiary.

Even the Communists joined in the applause when M. Daladier had finished. Later, M. Herriot, responding to questions by the press, said that Parliament's action concluded with the voting of credits, which, he said, could be declared by a simple decree of the President of the Republic.

Renders Homage
PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—In the Chamber, the Premier, M. Daladier, reviewed last minute diplomatic efforts to avert hostilities.

He said, "I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian Government. Poland is the victim of aggression and is assured of help of nations of free men. If fighting is stopped and the aggressor regains his frontiers, if free negotiation could take place, the French Government would attempt to facilitate it."

"For several days peace has been menaced by the arbitrary demands of Germany. All peaceful means have been utilised in order to save the peace of the world. Germany has reduced them to naught."

The Chamber was unanimous in approving the views of the Government, even the Communists cheering M. Daladier.

The proceedings opened with a speech from M. Herriot and the whole house rose to its feet at his reference to fraternal solidarity with Poland.

Domination Of World
The deputies listened with the closest attention to M. Daladier, who went on "Time presses. Britain will not stand by at the destruction of a friendly people. Aggression against Poland is a new enterprise of violence against Europe."

**GERMANY CONSCRIPTS
GIRLS AGED 20 TO 30**
BERLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Reich Labour Corps Leader, Herr Hietl to-day announced that in view of the present conditions, all German girls between the ages of 17 and 25 who had not yet been detailed for special duty, will be enlisted for service with the German Women Labour Corps.

In addition all women between 20 and 30 are called upon to hold themselves in readiness to be at the disposal of the State.

Escorted By Gestapo
League Commissioner's Unenviable Experience
KAUNA, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Dr. Burckhardt, the League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig, has arrived. He told "Reuter" that Herr Foerster and the President of the Danzig Senate, Herr Greiser, had informed him that his duties in the Free City of Danzig had finished.

They added that he must therefore leave his offices within two hours, so that the Swastika flag could be hoisted.

Accompanied by two members of the Gestapo, Dr. Burckhardt left Danzig at 9.30 a.m., leaving behind his furniture and library.

"Kill The Dog"
When entering his car he heard cries from people in the crowd, "Kill the dog," but he was not alarmed. Dr. Burckhardt is staying here at present, but it is reported that he is en route for London via Riga.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—An official Polish telegram received in London states that fighting of a serious character continues on the whole length of the front.

It has been especially severe near Chojnice and Mowlawa, west and east of the Corridor, and also around Weilun, 120 miles south-east of Warsaw and at Teschen in the region of Silesia.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING

A further statement issued by the Polish Embassy says that the Poles are holding their positions tenaciously.

The most serious threat, the message added, lies in the concentration of the main mass of the German air force against Poland.

Not only lines of communication and military objectives, but certain towns and villages are being bombed continuously and indiscriminately, although they are of no military importance whatever.

ROOSEVELT AWAITS Invocation Of Neutrality Act

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Well informed White House sources state that President Roosevelt will refuse to issue any proclamation or to re-convene Congress for the purpose of revising the neutrality Act in the event of a general European war.

One White House source, when questioned as to whether or not it would be obligatory for the President to invoke the neutrality Act if France and Great Britain declare that a state of war exists, rather than "declare war" on Germany, pointed out that the undeclared Sino-Japanese war has been progressing for two years but the President has not invoked the Neutrality Act.

There is a possibility that President Roosevelt will clarify his intentions concerning the re-convening of Congress and the matter of embargoes in his nation-wide radio address at 9 p.m., E.S.T., Sunday, (9 a.m. tomorrow H.K.T.) which will be carried to the whole world by short-wave stations.

Roosevelt Broadcast
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt is awaiting the outcome of the Anglo-French ultimatum before writing his neutrality message, which will be broadcast to-morrow.

Won't Be Rushed
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt stated to-day: "I will not be catapulsed or rushed into a decision on neutrality," according to the White House secretary.

"Many and deep questions are involved" the secretary added.

Close Contact
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt kept in very close contact with European developments to-day, working without formal appointments State Department and defense officials have an open door to his office.

Bridge Destroyed
BERLIN, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The bridge linking Oderberg (which is in the area of Czechoslovakia taken over by Poland) with Ratibor in Germany has been blown up, according to a German news agency.

The agency added that the Germans have constructed a temporary bridge and have entered Oderberg.

Soviet Attack On Britain
"Concealed Truth Of Dishonest Motives"

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—While publishing without comment the news of an outbreak of Polish-German hostilities, the Soviet press continues to reassure the public that Russia will not be involved.

"Germany understands as well as Russia that a conflict between them would simply play into the hands of their enemies," says "Pravda."

The paper bitterly attacks Britain and France, echoing the charge made by the Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, that war mongers "concealed the truth of their dishonest motives, which camouflaged their preparations for war against the Soviet Union."

The paper emphasises the Soviet Union's determination to pursue an independent policy and her refusal to be manipulated in the interests of either side.

IN WIRELESS CALL
The following vessels were in communication with Hongkong up to 6 p.m. yesterday.

Kutsang, Hiram, Zinzan Maru, Shunchih, Tamsan, Yangtze, President Pierce, Norviken, Canlon Maru, Anna Maersk, Lening.

U.S. TWO UP IN THE DAVIS CUP

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The United States made a great start in their Davis Cup challenge round tie with Australia here to-day, when W. L. Riggs van John Bromwich almost to a standstill in the opening match of the series, to win 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Bromwich won only seven points in the second set, and in the final set Riggs concentrated on a not attack and won after being four games down.

The United States virtually made certain of retaining the Cup when, in the second singles of the day, Frankie Parker defeated Adrian Quist after a five set match. Parker won 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

Parker was never extended, despite the score.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Parliament Will Meet As Ultimatum Expires

THE MONUMENTS OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT TREASURED BY ALL CIVILISED COUNTRIES, THE APPEAL READS.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—If German troops are still on Polish soil at the expiration of the time limit, Britain and France will fulfil their pledges and go to war.

Mr. Chamberlain has prepared a statement to this effect, and explaining Britain's position. He will read it to the House of Commons at noon (7 p.m. H.K.T.).

An urgent consultation has been held in No. 10 Downing Street. The conferees included Cabinet Ministers, the heads of Defence Departments, leaders of the Government Opposition and foreign diplomats.

All the Cabinet ministers have placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Prime Minister for the formation of a War Cabinet.

It has been learned that the Polish Ambassador left a message at No. 10 Downing Street, describing to-day's fighting.

He added to his note that every hour counts for Poland.

The King held a session of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace to-day to deal with the emergency legislation.

London's Inky Blackness
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The British Cabinet met in an Extraordinary Session at 11.30 o'clock last night and adjourned at 12.10 a.m.

It has been reliably stated that this session approved the ultimatum to Germany, demanding the cessation of firing and the withdrawal of troops from Poland by noon on Sunday.

After the meeting, the Ministers had to grope their way in inky blackness down Downing Street.

Several collided with one another. The darkness was relieved only by vivid flashes of lightning when a terrific storm broke out.

The French and Polish Ambassadors were among the callers at No. 10 Downing Street.

Little Hope Of Peace
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Britain and France are taking one more chance in an attempt to save peace by sending a second ultimatum to Germany with a definite time limit.

There appears to be but a thin chance of its success, in view of Hitler's failure to answer yesterday's joint demands.

Italy May Intervene
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Sept. 2 (UP).—Observers believe that there is a possibility that Italy might fight to aid Germany if Great Britain and France intervene.

Signor Gayda expressed the typical Italian viewpoint when he said "Italy has done her utmost to avoid war."

It is believed that the Vatican is attempting a last minute effort for a pacific solution.

Swedish Precautions
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Swedish news agency reports that the German Minister in Stockholm has informed the Swedish Government that Germany will fully respect the neutrality and integrity of Sweden.

The Swedish Government replied that its neutrality proclamation applied equally to Germany as to the Powers.

Measures taken to-day by the Swedish Government to restrict traffic, have on the whole met with a ready response from the public, and only on few occasions have the police found it necessary to hold up foreign cars, whose drivers did not possess the special permit.

The Stockholm streets presented a somewhat agitated appearance to-day, large crowds gathering in front of newspaper offices and news agencies in order to read the latest news.

Decrees have been issued forbidding increases in the prices of provisions and the hoarding of supplies.

It was officially stated that no general mobilisation would be made for the present, and that only a certain number of reservists had been called up.

Humanitarianism
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—A communique issued this morning states that the governments of the United Kingdom and France solemnly and publicly affirm their intention, should war be forced upon them, to conduct hostilities with a firm desire to spare the civilian population, and to preserve in every way possible the

monuments of human achievement which are treasured in all civilised countries.

In this spirit they welcomed with deep satisfaction President Roosevelt's appeal on the subject of air bombing. Some time ago, indeed, they sent explicit instructions to commanders of the armed forces prohibiting the bombardment from the air, seas or land of objectives in the narrowest sense of the word.

(As regards the use of naval forces, including submarines, the two governments will abide by the rules of the Submarine Protocol of 1936.)

They will only employ aircraft against merchant shipping in conformity of the recognised rules applicable in the exercise of war time belligerent rights by warships.

Won't Use Gas
Finally, the two allied governments reaffirm their intention to abide by the terms of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of poison gas and bacteriological methods of warfare.

An enquiry will be addressed to the German Government whether they are prepared to give an assurance to the same effect.

In the event of the enemy not observing the restrictions imposed on the British and French forces, the two governments reserve the right to take such action as they consider appropriate.

No Statement
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The British Cabinet broke up at 15 minutes past midnight.

No statement will be made until later in the day.

LATE NEWS

Explosion On Dutch Liner

One person, a Dutchman, is dead and another critically injured as the result of an explosion in the boiler room of the K.P.M. liners Ruys in Hongkong harbour last night.

The explosion was caused by the ignition of a considerable quantity of oil. The flames spread with a rapidity which at one stage, placed the whole ship in jeopardy.

The excellent fire-fighting equipment, together with the ship's fire drill which required continuous watch, was responsible for the fact that the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done.

Mr. Camphuis, fourth Engineer of the vessel, received terrible burns as a result of the explosion, and died shortly after admission to Queen Mary Hospital. The Japanese is in a critical condition.

HEAVY FEE FOR H.K. AIR MAIL

The "Telegraph" understands that, as from 5 p.m. to-morrow, mails carried from Hongkong by Imperial Airways will be surcharged at the rate of \$1 per half ounce. This in effect means that the air mail rate will be \$1.15 per half ounce to all destinations in the Empire previously covered by the "All Up" scheme.

All letters posted before 5 p.m. to-morrow will be carried at the 15 cent rate.

"Chevrolet" for 1939 — Leads the Motor Parade — Because Only Chevrolet Gives So Much for So Little — A Truly Economical Car — 29.4 H.P. 22 Miles per gallon — Smart — Comfortable — Proven Performance — Choice of Two Canadian Models with a Wealth of Super Equipment."

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GREAT BRITAIN AT WAR: OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ISSUE LAST WARNING: WAR DECLARATION NEAR

Special To The "Telegraph"

PARIS, SEPT. 2 (UP). — GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE ISSUED A 24-HOUR ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

THE ULTIMATUM REQUIRES THAT THE REICH REPLY TO THE ORIGINAL ANGLO-FRENCH DEMANDS FOR A WITHDRAWAL FROM POLAND BEFORE NOON, BRITISH SUMMER TIME (7 P.M. TO-DAY HONGKONG TIME).

The French Cabinet, an earlier message said, definitely decided last night to act in conjunction with the British Government in sending a new-demarche to Germany, setting Noon B.S.T. as the dead-line for a German reply to the original demarche and withdrawal from Poland.

CABINET RE-CONVENES

The British Cabinet convened again at 11.30 p.m. (6.30 a.m. H.K.T.). It is announced that the London Stock Exchange will remain closed on Monday. The fortnightly settlements scheduled for September 7 have been postponed to September 21.

Reliable sources in London now disclose the reason why the original Anglo-French demarche, calling for the withdrawal of German troops from Polish soil, did not carry a time limit. It was necessary first, it is claimed, that France ask Parliament authorisation for war credits and approval of the Government's policy.

WORK TOGETHER

Both these steps were taken in the Chamber of Deputies last night without opposition. The British and French Governments are now in a position to take the last step together.

Parliament Will Meet As Ultimatum Expires

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP). — Mr. Chamberlain states that he will make a statement of a definite character to-day.

Parliament has been summoned to re-convene at Noon B.S.T. (7 p.m. H.K.T.), when the ultimatum to Germany expires.

GERMAN EMBASSY PREPARES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP). — Since the early hours the German Embassy's staff have been arriving at the Embassy.

Taxis are being piled with trunks and luggage, piles of which are stacked in the entrance hall.

APPEAL FOR HUMANITARIANISM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, 3 (UP). — Britain and France have sent a joint appeal to Germany asking them to agree to refrain from the bombardment of open cities and the submerging of merchant ships.

"THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE SOLEMNLY AND PUBLICLY AFFIRM THEIR INTENTION, SHOULD WAR BE FORCED UPON THEM, TO CONDUCT THEIR HOSTILITIES WITH THE FIRM DESIRE TO SPARE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS AND TO PRESERVE IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE."

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

R.A.F. RESERVISTS IN HONGKONG CALLED UP

ALL Air Force reservists residents in Colonies, etc. are to report to the Air Ministry, Admiralty House, Kingsway London, and await instructions, according to a notification published in a Hongkong Government "Gazette Extraordinary" this morning.

WARSAW BOMBED THROUGHOUT DAY

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

PARIS, Sept. 3 (UP). — The official radio station at Warsaw announces that the Polish capital was raided for the sixth time at 6.40 p.m. yesterday.

The announcement said fighting is continuing on all fronts.

HARBOUR PRECAUTIONS

Examination Of All Shipping

As a precautionary measure, two gate vessels will be moored from noon to-day at the eastern entrance to the Hong Kong harbour.

All vessels using that entrance will have to pass between the gate vessels which will be moored in the fairway. Incoming vessels are notified that during the day the gate vessels will be marked with two black balls, disposed vertically; and during the night by two white all-round lights, disposed vertically.

Out-going vessels are notified that the gate vessels will be marked, during the night, by two green lights, disposed vertically.

An examination launch will be on duty outside the gates to guide incoming vessels.

Order To Shipping

An order requiring any ships entering the harbour to, within four hours, deliver a copy of the ship's manifest for Hongkong and ports beyond, to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and to the Secretary of the Shipping Control Board, was issued by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote this morning, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by regulation 46 of the Defence Regulations, 1939.

The Order, which was published in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary," also requires the agents of every ship which leaves the Colony, not less than 12 hours before the sailing, to deliver to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and to the Secretary of the Shipping Control Board, one copy of the complete ship's export manifest.

H.K. AIR MAIL AFFECTED

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter). — "All Up" Empire air mail for Hongkong and other Empire destinations has been suspended.

In future there will be two air mail services weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Sydney and one air mail service between the United Kingdom and Durban and Kilmun.

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

WIDE POWERS FOR GOVT.

New Hongkong
Restrictions

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on him by the Emergency Powers (Colonial Defence) Order in Council, 1939, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, has issued a number of regulations relating to defence, which were published in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary" this morning.

The regulations include restriction of movements of suspected persons, restriction orders and detention orders and the control of ports and movements of vessels and aircraft.

Public Safety

With a view to preventing any particular person in acting in any manner prejudicial to public safety or defence, the Governor may make an order for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) for securing that, except in so far as he may be permitted by the order, or by such authority or person as may be specified in the order, that person shall not be in any such area in this Colony as may be so specified;

(b) for requiring him to notify this movement;

If any person is in any area in contravention of an order made under this regulation, or fails to leave any area in accordance with the requirements of such an order, then, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed from that area by any officer or police or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Governor.

Detention Orders

As regards the restriction orders and detention orders, the Governor may make an order:

(a) prohibiting or restricting the possession or use by any particular person or any specified articles;

(b) imposing upon his employment or business, his association or communication with other persons and his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of opinions;

(c) directing that he be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Government may from time to time determine.

Advisory Committees

For the purposes of this regulation, there shall be one or more advisory committees consisting of persons appointed by the Governor, and the chairman of any such committee shall be a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

The functions of any such committee shall be to consider, and make recommendations to the Governor with respect to any objections against an order under this regulation which are duly made to the committee by the person to whom the order relates.

The Governor may make rules as to the manner in which objections are to be made against such an order, and such rules shall contain provisions for enabling any person in respect of whom an order is made to make objections either in person or by counsel, solicitor or agent.

Control Of Shipping

The control of ports and movements of vessels and aircraft was in the nature of an amendment of the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937. Under this regulation, the power to the Governor to regulate or prohibit by order the navigation of aircraft shall be exercisable in relation to the navigation of aircraft registered in the Colony.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

REICH SPURNS PEACE MOVES

MESSAGE FROM
UNITED PRESS

GREAT BRITAIN IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

An official announcement to this effect was received by the Hongkong "Telegraph" shortly before 7 p.m. Germany failed to respond to the 24-hour Ultimatum delivered by Great Britain and France.

The Ultimatum expired at 6 p.m. Hongkong Time and not 7 p.m., as originally stated.

A "Gazette Extraordinary," announcing the fact that His Majesty the King is at war with Germany, is expected to be issued in Hongkong to-night.

A Proclamation to this effect will also be posted at the Supreme Court.

HARBOUR CLOSURE

A "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued this afternoon, announcing that, as from noon on Tuesday passage through the East and West Lamma Channels is prohibited to all ships.

Ships, other than river steamers, entering or departing from Hongkong Harbour, must use Lyemoo Pass. River steamers may use the Western Entrance by way of the Kapshuimun Pass.

In presenting the Ultimatum to the German Government, says "United Press," Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, was instructed to state that unless the German Government gave the British Government satisfactory assurances that their troops would be withdrawn by 11 a.m. British Summer Time (6 p.m. H.K.T.) Britain would consider that a State of War existed between the two countries.

The Premier Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, broadcast an announcement to the Empire through Daventry, at 11.15 a.m. B.S.T. (6.15 p.m. H.K.T.), fifteen minutes after the ultimatum to Germany was received in the Colony through "United Press" message.

First official news of the Declaration of a State of War between Great Britain and the Reich was received in the Colony through "United Press" at 7.05 p.m.

At 7.15 p.m. official confirmation was received by the British military authorities here.

In his broadcast, says "United Press," Mr. Chamberlain said: "I have to tell you that no answer has been received to the Anglo-French demarche to the German Government."

"Consequently, this country is at war with Germany."

"You can imagine what a bitter blow this is to me."

MUSSOLINI'S LAST-MINUTE INTERVENTION

COMMONS TOLD OF NEW PLAN FOR EUROPE'S PEACE

Both Houses of Parliament were surprised last night after hours of anxious waiting to hear that there is still a possibility that war may be averted.

Signor Mussolini has intervened and, while using his influence to deter Herr Hitler from carrying out his present drastic plans, he proposes that an international conference be called to settle the points of difference at present disputed.

After the House of Commons met, the Premier's statement, it was announced, would not be made till later. Finally, late in the evening, Lord Halifax in the House of Lords and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons made simultaneous and identical speeches.

A further meeting of the House is called for noon to-day when an announcement will be made.

In Berlin the British and French Ambassadors handed the British and French demarches to the German Foreign Office, and were told that the letters would be given to Herr Hitler; while it was generally believed that a written reply to them was to be expected during the course of the afternoon, to be immediately telegraphed to London. That reply had not been received in Paris or London up to 1.30 a.m., Hongkong time.

While Germany has declared that because she has not declared war therefore no state of war exists, the Polish Ambassador in Berlin has left the city, and European countries generally are mobilising and taking every step necessary as in time of war. Britain and France are fully prepared, and France now has six and a half million men under arms, while Paris is typical of every city throughout the country—with almost every vehicle being used to transport troops or officers to railheads or families to the relative safety of the countryside.

In London everything is ready for war and a complete blackout was staged on Friday night as a precautionary measure.

Other precautionary measures have been taken to cover practically every contingency, such measures ranging from the evacuation of 400,000 schoolchildren from the city and the passing of bills giving the Government immense power to conscript manpower and control over huge war funds, to the killing of dangerous reptiles in the London Zoological Gardens to ensure that during an air raid they would not escape and become a menace to the population.

Peace Proposals

London, Sept. 3. After hours of anxious strain, during which no intimation regarding Hitler's reply to the British and French ultimatums was forthcoming, it was dramatically announced in both Houses that Mussolini had intervened and is seeking to persuade Hitler to withdraw his troops from Poland.

Lord Halifax stated that France and Britain were holding a consultation as to the time limit to be fixed. No indications of Hitler's mind on the matter has been forthcoming, beyond the long delay in replying to the ultimatums.

Lord Halifax rose in the House of Lords at 7.40 p.m. to make his long-awaited statement on the international situation. He started by saying that no reply had been received to the warning message given by Hitler. It was possible, he said, that the delay was due to proposals by Italy that hostilities cease and an international conference be held between Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland.

The British Government appreciated this offer, but it was not possible to accept it while Poland was being invaded and her towns bombed, and when Danzig had been taken by force. Britain was bound to act unless German troops were withdrawn from Poland, and Britain was in communication with France on the question as to whether a limit of time is necessary for German withdrawals.

"If Germany agreed to withdraw, we are willing to consider the position the same as before. The way is open for discussion between Germany and Poland, and the understanding that any settlement would safeguard Poland's vital interests and had an international guarantee. If Germany and Poland wished other powers to join in a conference, Britain would agree," he said.

"We could not recognise the seizure of Danzig or the effect given it by the Reich, because the final step of the one-sided repudiation of international instruments and the status of Danzig could be modified only by negotiations."

Later Mr. Chamberlain made an identical statement in the House of Commons. Mr. Arthur Greenwood said there was a growing feeling in all quarters that the incessant strain would have to end soon, and the sooner the better. "If we march," he said, "I hope we march in complete unity and with France."

He had been much disturbed by the German act of aggression, he said. Mr. Greenwood referred to the Anglo-Polish Agreement as one of the most important of modern times, and said that its application should be automatic. There might be reasons why there had been no instant action, and the delay might be justified, but there was anxiety on both sides of the House.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Greenwood, said he shared his disgust at the manoeuvres which were going on. The Government was in a difficult situation, but he was certain he would be able to make a statement to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until noon on Sunday.—*Reuter.*

Conflicting Opinions

London, Sept. 3. The Cabinet is scheduled to consider any German communication this morning prior to the session of Parliament.

There are conflicting opinions as to whether the Government will attempt to make further communication with Germany.

The Daily Mail diplomatic correspondent predicts that in the event of the Cabinet being confronted with a negative rejection, it will send a flat ultimatum to Germany. Other morning newspapers consider Friday's

for half an hour.—*Reuter.*

Ultimatum Made

Berlin, Sept. 2. The British and French Ambassadors Sir Neville Henderson and M. Coulondre, have visited the German Foreign Office and presented similar demarches demanding the immediate withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

Both Ambassadors are still in Berlin but are likely to leave to-day.—*United Press.*

Official Comment

Berlin, Sept. 3. D.N.B., the official German News Agency issued a statement this morning in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons.

The statement boasts that Germany is ready "to wage a ten year war against Britain." "England's policy in recent months leaves no doubt but that she does not shrink from the consequences of a European conflagration," the statement adds.—*United Press.*

No Reply Received

London, Sept. 2. A diplomatic correspondent understands that no reply had been received to Sir Neville Henderson's communication yesterday up to 11 o'clock this morning.—*Reuter.*

Demarches Presented

London, Sept. 2. The French Ambassador in Berlin saw Herr von Ribbentrop at 10 o'clock last night to deliver the French Government's communication regarding the cessation of hostilities. Herr von Ribbentrop denied that Germany was guilty of aggression and said that he will report the French demarche to Hitler.

Sir Neville Henderson received a reply.—*Reuter.*

Reply Expected

Berlin, Sept. 2. The British and French Ambassadors, who had made a demarche last evening with the Reich Government in accordance with the statement issued by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, will receive in the course of to-day the reply to that demarche in the form of a letter, it is learned from well-informed quarters.—*Trans-Ocean.*

SHANGHAI MEETING

"National" Movement Elects Presidium

Chungking, Sept. 1. It is now learned that during Wang Ching-wei's "National Congress" in Shanghai, the five members of the presidium were Wang Ching-wei himself, Chow Fu-hai, Chu Min-yi, Yang Kwei-yi, and Chiao Yin.—*Central News.*

Shanghai Loyalty

Chungking, Sept. 2. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has received a telegram from the Federation of Public Organizations in Shanghai reaffirming their unwavering support to the National Government.

The dispatch bitterly denounces Wang Ching-wei and his underlings, declaring that whatever they do or say will never swerve the grim determination of the people in Shanghai in support of the present resistance.—*Central News.*

Journalists Celebrate

Kunming, Sept. 2. Journalists' Day was observed at a meeting here yesterday, when it was decided to send telegrams to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Lung Yun and the Yunnan troops at the front conveying respect to them and to issue a message denouncing Wang Ching-wei, the expelled Kuomintang leader, for his conspiracy against the State.—*Central News.*

Papers Suspended

Chungking, Sept. 2. The Eastern Times, Chinese daily in Shanghai, suspended publication yesterday, states a Shanghai dispatch.

The International Evening Post, a Chinese paper there financed by Wang Ching-wei, also suspended publication on Thursday.—*Central News.*

Hongkong Men Meet

More than 100 Chinese newspapermen in Hongkong celebrated Journalists' Day on Friday at a dinner party at the St. Francis Hotel. Mr. Chung I-tai, former chief secretary to President Yuan Shih-kai and now member of the People's Political Council, and a representative of General Wu Te-cheng.

Resolutions passed included the dispatch of a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek paying him respects, and of a circular telegram denouncing the Chinese newspapers and newspapermen working for the Japanese.—*Central News.*

Loyalty Of Kiangsi

Kian, Kiangsi, Sept. 2. A mass meeting to denounce Wang Ching-wei for his subversive activities, the meeting decided to send a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek paying respects for his leadership in the war of resistance and to issue a circular telegram denouncing Wang Ching-wei. A large number of lanterns were held simultaneously in various Kiangsi districts.—*Central News.*

Slovakian Protest

WARSAW, Sept. 2. (*Reuter Bulletin*).—The Slovak Minister at Warsaw has protested against the German occupation of Slovakia.

"In the name of the Slovak people," he said, "I protest against the brutal despoiling of the Slovak army, the occupation of Slovakia as a base for war-like action against Poland. 'The Slovak Government and people will never associate themselves with the Third Reich. The Slovak people will work to regain their freedom and decide their own destiny.'"

Flood Rises Again

Waters Reach Almost Pre-typhoon Level

Chungking, Sept. 2. The flood in Tientsin which dropped about five inches in the last few days, registered a rise of half an inch yesterday, according to a Tientsin message.

Thousands of able-bodied Chinese male refugees have been recruited by the Manchuria Labour Association and are being sent to Manchuria to work in mines.—*Central News.*

Germans Grow Nervous

Tientsin, Sept. 2. With the commencement of hostilities in Europe, the Germans have voluntarily ceased flying the swastika flag.—*United Press.*

Flood Waters Return

Tientsin, Sept. 1. With the passing of the typhoon the flood waters have returned almost to their old level, forcing the American Consulate to move its offices to the Leopold Building, the highest building in town.—*United Press.*

Rescue Ship Sent

The S.S. Kaiping of the Kailan Mining Administration has been ordered from Shanghai to proceed to Tientsin to evacuate refugees from the flood-ridden northern city, the North-China Daily News reports. Instructions were for the vessel to remain at Taku Bar if the Haiho had silted up so much as to prevent navigation.

Originally the K.M.A. ship was scheduled to sail from Shanghai for Chinwangtao. Quite a number of persons, vacationists bound for Peking, had booked passage on the Kaiping from Shanghai, but these bookings were all cancelled.

Although no particulars were received it is safe to presume that the reason for the sudden change in schedule was to evacuate women and children, endangered by rising waters, from Tientsin. The Kaiping was chosen because she is so constructed that she can navigate in shallow water and therefore might be able to proceed right upriver to the stricken city.

Editor Mourned

Chungking, Sept. 2. The Central Publicity Department has telegraphed the family of Mr. Chu Hsing-kung, editor of the Ta Mei Wan Pao in Shanghai, who was assassinated by pro-Wang Ching-wei terrorists on August 30, conveying its deep felt condolences.

The Central Publicity Department has also remitted a sum of \$1,000 for funeral expenses of Mr. Chu, who died poor.

Mr. Chu, it is revealed, was neither a member of the Kuomintang nor a communist. Since his death, his family has received many large and small donations, ranging from \$500 to \$1, from his admirers, for the upkeep of his children.—*Central News.*

CHINA TARIFF RATES Reduced to One Third For Duration of the War

Chungking, Sept. 2. Dr. H. H. Kung has announced that the import duty rates on "all articles of which the import into China is permitted by the terms of the import regulations of July 1, 1939" are reduced generally to one third of the present tariff.

It is said that the reductions are made in order that "imports of goods essential for the livelihood of the Chinese people may be available." The rate will be effective for the duration of hostilities.—*United Press.*

AIR RAIDS ON POLAND ALMOST CONTINUOUS

Fragmentary reports of the German attack on Poland indicate that the invaders carried out bombing over all the principal cities and military objectives and their communications claim that progress has been made on the three fronts east, west and south of the Corridor.

Gdynia, Poland's only port, has been bombed and bombarded while Warsaw, the capital, has been raided repeatedly with unassessed damage and casualties.

The Poles have charged the Germans with indiscriminate air attacks on civilians and open towns. This charge has been refuted by the German Army. All parties have expressed agreement with President Roosevelt's plea that such warfare will be avoided provided observance is reciprocal.

It is also charged against the Germans that they have used poison gas and incendiary bombs. The Reich Army reports pays tribute to the enthusiasm of its air arm and says its planes dominated aerial combat.

On the Polish side it is claimed that the German attacks have been repelled and the defence lines have been maintained. The morale of the population is good. Reports that the Poles had invaded German Upper Silesia are denied by Warsaw.

Berlin, Sept. 2. The headquarters of the German armed forces made the following announcement on Friday afternoon: "In course of German operations from bases in Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia the expected initial successes on all fronts were obtained."

"Troops advancing across the mountains from south reached the line Neumark-Sucha. The river of Olsa was crossed near Teschen to the south of Mairisch-Ostrau. "South of the industrial area our troops are advancing along the line parallel with Katowitz while the troops from Silesia are advancing north of Czenstochau in the direction of that town."

"In the Corridor our troops are approaching the river Brze and have reached the river Neize at Nakel. Fighting is going on in the immediate neighbourhood of Graudenz. Forces from East Prussia are engaged in a struggle far within Polish territory."

"The German air force undertook a number of vigorous actions on Friday in course of which the military installations on numerous Polish aerodromes including those at Ralmel, Putzig, Graudenz, Posen, Plock, Lodz, Tomaszow, Radom, Rudn, Kalc, Lublitz, Brest and Terepolt were attacked and destroyed."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Advance on All Fronts

Berlin, Sept. 2. An official communication issued at noon to-day declares that the German forces continue to advance on all fronts.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Effective Resistance

Paris, Sept. 2. The Polish Trans-Continental has received a report from Warsaw through London that the German army resumed the attack at dawn to-day. They were in the same general positions as on Friday. The Polish army was resisting effectively.—*United Press.*

Germans Capture Towns

Berlin, Sept. 2. An army communique states that German troops have occupied Teschen, also Klobuck, north-west of Czechochov, Wieruszow, east of Kuten, and Schilberg.—*United Press.*

German Troops Held Up

London, Sept. 2. The correspondents at Warsaw authoritatively confirm that fighting is confined to the border without extension so far. Large Polish units are carrying out a heavy push in Silesia next to the east-coast corner of East Prussia. The general offensive from East Prussia has been repulsed and the Poles are holding their positions everywhere.

Up to this morning 94 German raids were carried out in various parts of the country. As a result of these raids a number have been terribly wounded, the civilian victims being large.

In the first air raid on Warsaw 41 German planes took part. They met accurate and intensive anti-aircraft fire. One low-flying bomber dived down and dropped a number of high explosive or incendiary bombs. Another bomber was shot down in flames and its four inmates made prisoners.

Polish refugees from Danzig are to form a Danzig brigade to fight the Nazis. Polish refugee committees have been set up at four different centres.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Official Reports

Warsaw, Sept. 2. A communique states that three attacks in Westepole near Danzig were repulsed.

An evacuation train near Kutna was machine-gunned and bombed. The Catholic Church at Grapina, 150 miles north-east of Warsaw, as well as the Russian Church, were damaged in a severe air action.

Gdynia and 17 other towns besides Warsaw were bombed. Sixteen German planes were shot down and two Polish planes were lost. The bombing of the Warsaw civilians during the first trying day has

DEATH OF JAPANESE PRESSMAN

President Of The Domei Agency

Tokyo, Sept. 2. One of the most prominent figures in modern journalism in Japan has been removed with the death to-day of Yukichi Iwanaga, President of Domei News Agency, who became a member of the House of Peers last year. He died at Kurawana at 9.17 a.m. from heart failure.

The late Mr. Iwanaga was 56 years of age. He was the fourth son of the late Baron Sensu Nagayo and was related to several great Japanese families, notably the Matsukata. He was a very close friend to Prince Konoye, President of the Privy Council, who, formerly was Prime Minister. Prince Konoye is known to have consulted him unofficially on many occasions and to have laid great store on his advice.

Educated at the Kyoto Imperial University, Mr. Iwanaga started his career with the South Manchurian Railway and later turned to journalism. He was very popular with foreign newspapermen in the Japanese capital and took great pride in regarding himself as "Father of the Domei family" as he was called by the correspondents at the headquarters in the Domei Building in Tokyo.—*Reuter.*

Amalgamation Recalled

Tokyo, Sept. 2. Japan to-day lost the founder of the national news agency in the death of Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga. Mr. Iwanaga started his career as a staff-member of the South Manchurian Railway Company. Later he joined the service of the Board of Government Railways, the predecessor of the Railway Ministry. He was promoted to the Chief Secretariat of the Board of Railways in 1917. He resigned from the Government office in 1920 and moved to Europe and America. In 1923, he established the Kokusai News Agency, which later developed into the Shimbun Rengo, or Associated Press of Japan. In 1936, when the Shimbun Rengo was amalgamated with the Nippon Denpo Tsushin Kaisha, Ltd., the Kokusai News Agency, and the only national news agency of Japan, Domei, Taishin Sha, was founded. Mr. Iwanaga was elected President.

confirmed whether the positions have been occupied. It is reported that Gdynia harbour suffered serious damage in the afternoon raid. Some 60 to 70 people were killed by the bombing of Luau.—*United Press.*

Railway Station Escapes

Berlin, Sept. 2. The Official German News Agency to-day stated that the railway station at Beuthen was bombed by Polish artillery at 11.30 a.m. The statement said five or six shots of 75 millimetre calibre detonated in a clump of trees without causing damage.

It was announced that a Polish airplane unloaded six bombs on a workers' settlement in Hohenlindener Strasse in the suburbs of Preiskrotcham. Some damage was done to unimportant property.—*United Press.*

Categorical Denials

Tokyo, Sept. 2. The German Embassy in Poland today issued a categorical denial of the Press reports that Poles invaded German territory.—*Domei.*

CIVILIANS BOMBED

Warsaw, Sept. 2. An official communique has been issued charging that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge to spare civilians. German planes yesterday bombed Warsaw, Radom, Putusk, Kobryn, Modlin and Cracow.

Many civilians have been killed including women and children aboard evacuation trains.—*United Press.*

All official statements challenge Polish charges that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge to spare civilians and "assist" the Polish army. The investigation has proved the Polish charges to be untrue.—*United Press.*

Warning to Poland

Berlin, Sept. 2. On the instructions of the Reich Foreign Minister, Herr von Ribbentrop, a note was delivered to the Polish Embassy in Berlin to-day, informing the latter that the German Air Force has been ordered to limit their fighting activities to military objectives.

The Polish Embassy was informed that the note stated that it was a self-understanding condition that the maintenance of that order that the Polish Air Force will observe the same rule. Should this not be the case, drastic retaliation would be applied by Germany.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Conflicting Claims Of Successes Made By Both Warsaw And Berlin STUBBORN POLISH RESISTANCE AS BATTLES INCREASE IN INTENSITY

France Hears Messages From Lebrun & Daladier

"GERMANY HAS BRUTALLY ATTACKED POLAND"

Commons Agitated

PREMIER INSISTS— NO WEAKENING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).

Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, and Lord Halifax in the House of Lords to-day said Britain is consulting France regarding a second ultimatum to Germany to withdraw her troops from Germany.

In their five minute speeches both statesmen revealed that Mussolini is taking a leading part in the hour attempts to save a general European war.

They said Mussolini has proposed that hostilities should cease and that a Five-Power Conference should be called to discuss the situation.

"I Should Be Horrified"

Replying to a protest from Mr. Arthur Greenwood against the delay in asking Poland, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I should be horrified if the House thought for one moment that my statement betrayed the slightest weakening in either the British or French governments' attitude which they have already taken."

He said it was difficult for Britain to synchronise their action with their allies by telephone.

"I am greatly disturbed. An act of aggression occurred 38 hours ago," said Mr. Greenwood. "The moment it took place one of the most important treaties in modern times automatically came into operation. There may be reasons why instant action was not taken."

Sir Archibald Sinclair added that Parliament would not tolerate any delay in fulfilling Britain's obligations.

Greatest Concern

"Any delay may have been justified," Mr. Greenwood persisted. "But many of us view with the greatest concern the fact that hours went by and then to-day came the news that the bombing operation had been intensified. I wonder how long we are prepared to vacillate at a time when Britain, all that Britain stands for, and human civilisation are in peril."

Greenwood Perturbed

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting Leader of the Opposition, said that he was perturbed by the Premier's statement.

He would have preferred it if the Premier had been able to say definitely to-night whether it was peace or war.

"At the moment we look like weakening. The dictators know that we are beaten."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Leader, said that Parliament would not tolerate delay in the fulfilment of honourable engagements.

Consideration of the Conference proposal had caused no delay in the German advance.

"Parliament," he said, "feels that a reply must be demanded unless the advance is promptly stopped."

The Premier replying, said that the Government was in a somewhat difficult position. He supposed that there must be difficulty with allies trying to communicate with one another by telephone to synchronise their actions as quickly as those in the same room.

He would have been very glad if it had been possible to say now that the French and ourselves agreed to make the shortest possible time limit, when action should be taken by both.

Waiting For French Reply

"It is very possible," he said, "that we may receive a reply from the French Government in the course of the next few hours."

He felt certain that he could make a definite statement to the House tomorrow. He was the last man to neglect every serious opportunity of avoiding a great catastrophe of war, even at the last moment, but he confessed that in the present case he would have to be convinced of good faith on either side in any action they undertook before he could regard the proposition that had been made as one which could expect a reasonable chance of successful issue.

"I anticipate," he said, "only one answer that I can give the House. I hope myself that the issue will be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, so that we may know where we are. I trust that the House will see the position I have tried to put. Will you believe me that I speak in complete good faith, and will not prolong the discussion which might make our position more embarrassing than it is."

PARIS, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The Senate met this afternoon to hear the message of Mr. Lebrun President of the Republic, and a ministerial declaration identical with that of M. Daladier's in the Chamber.

After a brief suspension the Senate unanimously voted the Credits Bill, already approved by the Chamber.

M. Daladier, speaking this time in the Senate, declared that France will continue her efforts for peace, on condition that Poland's frontiers were restored in their integrity, but she will not permit a hegemony over Europe.

Daladier's Speech

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Sept. 2 (UP).—The tremendous warmth of M. Daladier's reception both before and after his speech, show that the unanimity of the Chamber is behind the Premier, particularly when aid is required against the Reichwehrs attack and the "new move towards Hitlerian domination of Europe."

M. Lebrun transmitted a message to the Chamber through M. Daladier, declaring that France has been brutally attacked Poland, causing a state of war which nothing justifies. France and England did everything humanely possible to prevent this, but it was in vain. The worst possibilities threaten unless the men holding power or war in their hands at this hour, listen to the voice of universal confidence which is addressing them. He saluted the French armed forces as an "expression of unanimous confidence of the nation."

Will Enforce Commitments

M. Daladier's speech reviewed all the diplomatic moves and told the nature of the demands which he said that Great Britain and France would unhesitatingly enforce their commitments unless Germany suspends operations promptly.

He said that not only French honour but her vital interests were at stake if she did not fulfil her pledges. She would be hated and discredited throughout the world and would later find herself alone to face the most terrible attacks.

"Our duty is to do away with all violence, for good. France accepts the supreme sacrifice if necessary. This is the first time that so many spiritual peaceful forces in the world have come forth to save peace," he declared.

It is A Lie

With references to President Roosevelt's message, he proclaimed the action. Referring to the German radio statement that the Poles had already refused the German terms, he said: "It is a lie. Poland never received those proposals." He said that Herr von Ribbentrop never communicated the proposals to the Polish Ambassador, M. Lipski, claiming that M. Lipski was not a plenipotentiary.

Even the Communists joined in the applause when M. Daladier had finished. Later, M. Herriot, responding to questions by the press, said that Parliament's action concluded with the voting of credits, which, he said, could be declared by a simple decree of the President of the Republic.

Renders Homage

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—In the Chamber, the Premier, M. Daladier, reviewed last minute diplomatic efforts to avert hostilities.

He said, "I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian Government. Poland is the victim of aggression and is assured of help of nations of free men. If fighting is stopped and the frontiers restored, the French Government would attempt to facilitate it."

"For several days peace has been menaced by the arbitrary demands of Germany. All peaceful means have been utilised in order to save the peace of the world. Germany has reduced them to naught."

The Chamber was unanimous in approving the views of the Government, even the Communists cheering M. Daladier.

Domination Of World

The deputies listened with the closest attention to M. Daladier who went on: "Time presses. Britain will not stand by at the destruction of a friendly people. Aggression against Poland is a new enterprise of violence against

Britain and France. It is not a question of a German-Polish conflict. It is a question of a new attempt by Hitler's dictatorship at domination of the world."

M. Daladier recalled the march into Vienna and the fate of Czechoslovakia, adding, "With Hitler it is deeds, not words, that count. Britain and France do not repudiate their signature."

The Chamber voted war credits without debate.

M. Daladier continued: "A France which would allow this aggression to be carried out would soon be scorned, isolated and discarded. She would be helpless before long and delivered over to the most formidable of onslaughts."

"What would the guarantee given to Alsace and Lorraine be worth if the present aggression were to be tolerated? After repudiation of guarantees given to Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the aggressors would turn against France."

We Have No Hate

"We have no hate for any people in the world and if we shirked our duty it would be only a precarious peace. We should be no more than wretched people, reduced to defeat and servitude."

The British and French Ambassadors yesterday made a demarche to the German Government, continued M. Daladier, who read a communication handed to Herr von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, by the French Ambassador, and which was on parallel lines to that read by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday.

Credits Bill Passed

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Chamber, after M. Daladier had spoken, adjourned to enable the Finance Committee to examine the Government's Bill providing for the opening of war credits. Then the Chamber resumed its session and passed the Bill unanimously, after which the Chamber adjourned. No date has been fixed for the next meeting.

Diplomatic Activity

PARIS, Sept. 2 (Reuter). A sudden burst of diplomatic activity followed the adjournment of the French Chamber to-day.

Just before the Cabinet met, presided over by M. Daladier, the British and Polish Ambassadors were received by M. Bonnet.

About half an hour later, while the Cabinet was in progress, the Polish Ambassador went to the Ministry of War where he had a talk with the Director in M. Daladier's office.

President Lebrun in a statement to-day declared:

"The voice of the heads of their governments has been added to that of the highest moral and political authorities in the world in an appeal to men who hold in their hands war or peace, to reflect before letting loose this abominable scourge."

"It is in vain, and it is to be regretted, that even at this hour to hear the voice of universal conscience raising itself towards them, the worst possibilities are at hand."

"The union of the citizens has again been spontaneously realised. The firmness of spirit, discipline and hope animate them to their very depths. They understand that even beyond the fate of the Motherland, the liberty of the world and the future of civilisation is at stake."

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—An official Polish telegram received in London states that fighting of a serious character continues on the whole length of the front.

It has been especially severe near Chojnice and Mowlawa, west and east of the Corridor, and also around Weilun, 120 miles south-east of Warsaw and at Teschen in the region of Silesia.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING

A further statement issued by the Polish Embassy says that the Poles are holding their positions tenaciously.

The most serious threat, the message added, lies in the concentration of the main mass of the German air force against Poland.

Not only lines of communication and military objectives, but certain towns and villages are being bombed continuously and indiscriminately, although they are of no military importance whatever.

ROOSEVELT AWAITS Invocation Of Neutrality Act

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).

Well informed White House sources state that President Roosevelt will refuse to issue any proclamation or to re-convene Congress for the purpose of revising the neutrality Act in the event of a general European war.

One White House source, when questioned as to whether or not it would be obligatory for the President to invoke the neutrality Act if France and Great Britain declare that a state of war exists, rather than "declare war" on Germany, pointed out that the undeclared Sino-Japanese warfare has been progressing for two years but the President has not invoked the Neutrality Act.

There is a possibility that President Roosevelt will clarify his intentions concerning the re-convening of Congress and the matter of embargoes in his nation-wide radio address at 9 p.m., E.S.T., Sunday, (9 a.m. tomorrow H.K.T.) which will be carried to the whole world by short-wave stations.

Roosevelt Broadcast

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt is awaiting the outcome of the Anglo-French ultimatum before writing his neutrality message, which will be broadcast tomorrow.

Won't Be Rushed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt stated to-day: "I will not be catapulted or rushed into a decision on neutrality," according to the White House secretary. "Many and deep questions are involved" the secretary added.

Close Contact

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt kept in very close contact with European developments to-day, working without formal appointments State Department and defense officials have an open door to his office.

Escorted By
Gestapo

League Commissioner's
Unenviable Experience

KAUNA, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—

Dr. Burckhardt, the League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig, has arrived. He told "Reuter" that Herr Forster and the President of the Danzig Senate, Herr Greiser, had informed him that his duties in the Free City of Danzig had finished.

They added that he must therefore leave his office within two hours, so that the Swastika flag could be hoisted.

Accompanied by two members of the Gestapo, Dr. Burckhardt left Danzig at 9.30 a.m., leaving behind his furniture and library.

"Kill The Dog"

When entering his car he heard cries from people in the crowd, "Kill the dog," but he was not alarmed.

Dr. Burckhardt is staying here at present, but it is reported that he is en route for London via Riga.

IN WIRELESS CALL

The following vessels were in communication with Hongkong up to 8 p.m. yesterday.

Kutsang, Hiram, Zinzan, Maru, Shunchih, Tsurumia, Yangtze, President Pierce, Norviken, Canton Maru, Anna Maersk, Lessang.

U.S. TWO UP IN THE DAVIS CUP

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The United States made a great start in their Davis Cup challenge round tie, with Australia to-day, when W. L. Riggs ran John Bromwich almost to a standstill in the opening match of the series, to win 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Bromwich won only seven points in the second set, and in the final set Riggs concentrated on a not attack and won after being four games down.

The United States virtually made certain of retaining the Cup when, in the second singles of the day, Frankie Parker defeated Adrian Quist after a five set match. Parker won 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

Parker was never extended, despite the score.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Parliament Will Meet As Ultimatum Expires

THE MONUMENTS OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT TREASURED BY ALL CIVILISED COUNTRIES, THE APPEAL READS.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—If German troops are still on Polish soil at the expiration of the time limit, Britain and France will fulfil their pledges and go to war.

Mr. Chamberlain has prepared a statement to this effect, and explaining Britain's position. He will read it to the House of Commons at noon (7 p.m. H.K.T.).

An urgent consultation has been held in No. 10 Downing Street. The conferees included Cabinet Ministers, the heads of Defence Departments, leaders of the Government Opposition and foreign diplomats.

All the Cabinet ministers have placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Prime Minister for the formation of a War Cabinet.

It has been learned that the Polish Ambassador left a message at No. 10 Downing Street, describing to-day's fighting.

He added to his note that every hour counts for Poland.

The King held a session of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace to-day to deal with the emergency legislation.

London's Inky Blackness

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The British Cabinet met in an Extraordinary Session at 11.30 o'clock last night and adjourned at 12.10 a.m.

It has been reliably stated that this session approved the ultimatum to Germany, demanding the cessation of firing and the withdrawal of troops from Poland by noon on Sunday.

After the meeting the Ministers had to grope their way in inky blackness down Downing Street.

Several collisions with one another. The darkness was relieved only by vivid flashes of lightning when a terrific storm broke out.

The French and Polish Ambassadors were among the callers at No. 10 Downing Street.

Little Hope Of Peace

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Britain and France, taking one more chance in an attempt to save peace by sending a second ultimatum to Germany with a definite time limit. There appears to be but a thin chance of its success, in view of Hitler's failure to answer yesterday's ultimatum.

Special May Intervene

ROME, Sept. 2 (UP).—Observers believe that there is a possibility that Italy might fight to aid Germany if Great Britain and France intervene. Signor Gayda expressed the typical Italian viewpoint when he said, "Italy has done her utmost to avoid war."

It is believed that the Vatican is attempting a last minute effort for a peaceful solution.

Swedish Precautions

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Swedish news agency reports that the German Minister in Stockholm has informed the Swedish Government that Germany will fully respect the neutrality and integrity of Sweden.

The Swedish Government replied that its neutrality proclamation applied equally to Germany as to the Powers.

Measures taken to-day by the Swedish Government to restrict traffic, have on the whole met with a ready response from the public, and only on few occasions have the police found it necessary to hold up foreign cars, whose drivers did not possess the special permit.

The Stockholm streets presented a somewhat agitated appearance to-day, large crowds gathering in front of newspaper offices and news agencies in order to read the latest news.

Decrees have been issued forbidding increases in the prices of provisions and the hoarding of supplies.

It was officially stated that no general mobilisation would be made for the present, and that only a certain number of reservists had been called up.

Humanitarianism

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—A communique issued "this morning" states that the governments of the United Kingdom and France solemnly and publicly affirm their intention, should war be forced upon them, to conduct hostilities with a firm desire to spare the civilian population, and to preserve in every way possible the

LATE NEWS

The following Proclamation was issued in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary" at 8 p.m. to-night:

"By His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same."

"I, the said Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote, being satisfied hereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany."

"Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 3rd day of September, 1939."

Published by His Excellency's Commandant.

R. A. C. North,

God Save The King

Colonial Secretary.

Explosion On Dutch Liner

One person, a Dutchman, is dead and another critically injured as the result of an explosion in the boiler room of the K.P.M. liner, Ruys in Hongkong harbour last night.

The explosion was caused by the ignition of a considerable quantity of oil. The flames spread with a rapidity which, at one stage, placed the whole ship in jeopardy.

The excellent fire-fighting equipment, together with the ship's fire drill, which required continuous watch, was responsible for the fact that the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done.

Mr. Camphuis, fourth Engineer of the vessel, received terrible burns as a result of the explosion, and died shortly after admission to Queen Mary Hospital. The Japanese is in a critical condition.

HEAVY FEE FOR H.K. AIR MAIL

The "Telegraph" understands that, from 5 p.m. tomorrow, mails carried from Hongkong by Imperial Airways will be charged at the rate of \$1 per half ounce. This in effect means that the air mail rate will be \$1.15 per half ounce to all destinations in the Empire previously covered by the "All Up" scheme.

All letters posted before 5 p.m. tomorrow will be carried at the 15 cent. rate.

JAPAN FEAR FOR GERMANY.

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (Domei).—While opinion is still divided regarding the inevitability of a European war Japanese newspapers believe that Germany's position is by no means impregnable.

monuments of human achievement which are treasured in all civilised countries.

In this spirit they welcomed with deep satisfaction President Roosevelt's appeal on the subject of air bombing. Some time ago, indeed, they sent explicit instructions to commanders of the armed forces prohibiting the bombardment from the air, sea or land artillery of any except strictly military objectives in the narrowest sense of the word.

As regards the use of naval forces, including submarines, the two governments will abide by the rules of the Submarine Protocol of 1936.

GERMANY CONSCRIPTS GIRLS AGED 20 TO 30

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Reich Labour Corps Leader, Herr Hiri to-day announced that in view of the present conditions, all German girls between the ages of 17 and 25 who had not yet been detailed for special duty, will be enlisted for service with the German Women Labour Corps.

In addition all women between 20 and 30 are called upon to hold themselves in readiness to be at the disposal of the State.